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CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

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Communications intended for publication, should ddressed to the Editor.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ON PLANTING.

Many of our farmers have commenced ting corn, and some have already fin- d, but we lose nothing by keeping our d dry until this time.

ome of us steep our corn, and some t it dry. The best steep we have ev- nown for seed corn was suffered to d until it tainted the air. It was then wn on the dung heap and that heap spread over the field.

WOOD ASHES.

e know of no green-sward land which t more productive when ashes are in the hill. They tend to keep off ns, to keep the surface from parching, to decompose, or rot, the green sward They thus give the corn an early and enable it to extend its roots in ch of the manure which has been in- corporated with the soil.

We would warn those who are not experienced against placing strong ashes in hill with the seed. In case of wet ther there is danger that the lie from shes will be so strong as to eat off the der corn roots. The most usual mode f applying the ashes is to let the corn make its appearance above ground, then place a single handful about the s. But a better mode is to drop the s on the top of the hill as soon as the has been covered with mould. This be found the easier mode, and the will thus produce their effect sooner they otherwise would.

SEED CORN.

As seed corn is the cheapest of all the ds of the field—not costing one twenti- th part so much as seed potatoes—it is to drop twice as many seeds in a hill e intend shall stay there, and then out the stalks, if the worms have not eady done it, at the first hoeing.

f from any cause there should be many nt hills it is better to supply their e with beans or with potatoes than corn—for if the late planted corn ld not produce its tassels or its silks urrently with that which was first ted, the ears will not be filled for want sufficiency of the pollen, or seed from talks, to impregnate the silks. These scattering stalks, will be in the same ition as those which are sometimes ered through our gardens, which we are seldom filled with kernels.

CORN FOR BOILING.

e *Sweet Corn* is much the richest and for boiling of any we have tried, and y family should have a few rows of it e garden. This kind is also quite uctive, and it is much better than the non field corn for plucking, while n, to be cut up short for the hogs or the horses, that will eat the green cob the corn, in case it is cut in short es, without suspecting any deception. s fed in this way will thrive fast for or three weeks. Their food may then hanged.

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he Borer. This worm makes less y of business than the canker worm e caterpillar, but he does his business tually where he undertakes. Deacon nd of Sherburne, says he finds the r in his nursery, in those spots only re he has neglected to destroy the rd. Mr. Oliver Barret, of Bolton, us that he found no borers in his ce trees, until he had placed chip- g about their roots; and he ascribes r introduction to this cause. We k this probable. For many years we avoided putting chip-dung about the s of our trees. It is often full of ms, and should be thrown into the pen before it is put into any field.

WALPOLE.

The town of Walpole lies 20 miles S. W. from Boston. It was formerly a part of Dedham, but in 1724 it was set off and incorporated with its present name.

Three considerable branches of the Neponset river, from Sharon, Foxborough, and Medfield, unite in this town, and afford mill-power for a number of factories.

In 1837 there were 3 cotton mills, with 1924 spindles—cotton consumed, 85,200 lbs.—cotton goods manufactured, 278,000 yds, worth $46,500. There were also 2 woollen mills, with 4 sets of machinery—wool consumed, 80,000 lbs—cloth made 95,000 yds.—value, $103,250.

There were 2 paper mills; stock manufactured, 155 tons—value of paper, $12,000—two air and cupola furnaces—413 tons of iron castings made, valued at $41,300. The value of hoes manufactured, was $5000—value of straw bonnets manufactured, $19,338;—value of twine manufactured, $6,666.

This pleasant and thriving town is now awake to the farming interest. Its factories furnish a good market for a large part of the productions of its soil, and save the labor of transportation to the city.

The soil of Walpole may be called good, and not a great portion of the territory is too rough or broken for cultivation. In many parts it has a clayey substratum; but south of the centre the soil is more sandy than farmers would choose. J. Hawes, Esq. has a large tract of this light soil, and is zealously engaged in measures for its improvement.

Mr. H. has peat muck on his farm, and he prepares it for his fields by first carrying it to his barn-yards, and mixing it with his stable manures. He finds, as we do, that it is nothing but a nuisance the first year, if spread on directly from the peat meadow, without preparation.

We had some conversation with Mr. H. on the subject of manuring in the hill. He was hesitating how he should make use of his fine manure, and thought he should try a part of his cornfield without putting any in the hill, though he had never tried it. On saying to him it was a common practice on our lands, he said he once put a shovel-full of rich manure in each hill of corn—it came up finely, and looked very rank through the month of June;—the neighbors admired it, and said it was the best field they had seen.—but great was his disappointment on examining the *ears* in September. They bore no proportion to the stalks; and he says that many fields around him, that in June gave not half the promise of this field, produced much heavier crops of corn.

Mr. H. will find buckwheat a most capital article for his light lands, and by a proper use of this, and by mixing clayey matter on his light loams, he may make them all productive, and they will yield their harvests with less labor than some strong and rocky lands which we have seen.

So far as we could judge of the general character of the soil of Walpole, it is rather that of a clayey than of a sandy loam—better adapted to grass than to grain. There is a large proportion of interval, or low and moist land, which may quite easily be made to yield large harvests of hay.

Mr. Clap, the Postmaster, in the centre village, shows a laudable zeal in improvements in agriculture. He has not, we believe, made this his principal business; but like many others who incline to farming after having been engaged in other pursuits, he is not for adopting every established practice of farmers, without an inquiry into the reasons in favor of them. He has made some fine improvements in his fields.

In 1837 there were three churches in Walpole, but now if we rightly recollect, they have five for about 1592 inhabitants! 300 to a church. The two which stand in the centre village, make a good appearance; as do all the dwelling houses in the place. All without exception are well painted, and have the appearance of furnishing a happy home to the owners.

The first minister settled here, was Rev. Phillips Payson—in 1730. He continued in the ministry more than 47 years, and educated four sons, who all followed the same calling. He died in 1778, and was succeeded by Rev. George Morey in 1783. Rev. J. P. B. Storer was settled colleague pastor with Mr. Morey in 1828. About this time, the second church was formed, and Rev. A. Bigelow was ordained in 1828.

A son of the Rev. G. Morey now lives in the mansion house, and is engaged in farming. We saw some good stone wall inclosing the fields, and were informed that the Rev. pastor laid much of it with his own hands. But this was when clergyman were not under obligation to write more than four or five sermons in a week—and when the labors of the field did not disqualify the brain for the labors of the pulpit.

We would say to the farmers and the mechanics of Walpole, "persevere."—You have made a good beginning, and you have all the means of improvement which can be desired. Enlarge the compost heap and multiply the spears of grass,—these will enable you to increase your stock, which in turn will contribute to heap up stores of manure—and with manure properly applied, Walpole may soon be made to look like a rich garden.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANKER WORMS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—If you think the following is worth printing, please insert it in the Cultivator.

The cheapest and the best way to destroy canker-worms, is to tar the trees in you tar, to place paper round the tree; (now your tree is tarred,) with a pole, or otherwise, dislodge the worms from the tree upon the ground; and in their eagerness to return to their former situation, they will soon find themselves swamped in the tar, and that will prevent them from doing further mischief. Those worms can be destroyed as above, before they are large enough to do much harm to the tree or fruit.

N. B. All of the above experiments I know by two years' personal experience; of one day in each year, which is sufficient to destroy the worms; but in the common way it often requires six weeks.

P. W. MILLER.

Franklin, Mass. May 7th, 1840.

N. B. Now is the time to be examining your trees to prepare for battle.

We are pleased to receive and to publish any communication which will have a tendency to dislodge this scourge of the apple tree and of the elm. Indeed we are not certain but they may attack all kinds of trees in case of a failure of their chosen fruits; for in Cambridge and in some other places, they stripped the English cherry-tree and the rose bush of all their foliage—as we noticed last June.

We are aware that by rapping the limbs, the worms will be induced to spin their long yarns, and let themselves down a foot and more from their abodes; but they soon wind back again unless they are prevented by a strong wind, or by some other violence done to their yarn—their ladder.

Some have practiced giving the limb a rap, and then by an oblique blow, with a brush-pole, sweeping the worms down to the ground before they wind up, but it is found impossible to dislodge the whole troop from a large tree, and therefore our chief reliance has been on means to destroy them in the ground, or to prevent their ascending on the body of the tree.

We know that even tarring, daily, for six weeks in the spring, is not always effectual; for they will go up in the fall,and on mild days in winter, A dish of oil of any kind, dirty fish oil, or sweet table-oil, will surely kill them, *if we can persuade them to taste it*, or even to touch it. But like the flea-powder, it requires too much time to administer it, and we are much in want of some easier mode of destroying our enemy.

If our friend of Franklin has found that all the worms may be rapped, or shaken from the tree in May, then the tar need not be applied until that time, and nine tenths of the labor of tarring may be saved. From young and small trees, we should think that most of the worms might be shaken, and for this purpose we should prefer a windy day, that they might be blown far from the body of the tree. If the ground is in tillage, as it always should be for young trees, there will be no need of tarring in May to prevent their ascent; for by stirring the ground, all that have fallen may be easily destroyed.

We hope our friends will not rest satisfied until they have tried more ways to prevent the ascent of the canker worm. Something cheap may yet be discovered to be placed about the roots of the tree, which, like oil may destroy, or at least deter the rascals from attempting to climb. It is said that leaves of the ash tree are so poisonous to the rattlesnake, that he will as soon pass through fire, as be caught among them. We know not how this may be, but we have hopes yet of finding something for the canker worm that will be less expensive than any means we have yet discovered to keep him from our fruit and forest trees.

PLOUGHING.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir: I have read your paper with much interest and confess I have been presented with new views of farming which I had not taken before. But I wonder how a farmer who has lived as near Hopkinton as you have can advise us to plough up our pasture lands again and seed them to grass when neither a plough nor a harrow could move with any comfort over one half of our mowing fields. I must think that when you laid down a rule in one of your papers that all our pastures should be ploughed or be suffered to run up to wood rather than to be at the expense of mowing bushes in them, you were thinking of your plain Framingham fields where you may plough a whole day without striking against [illegible] our Hopkinton pasture lands, and my principal object in writing now is to turn your attention to such soils as ours; soils that cannot be easily ploughed, but which will hold long in grass when we once get them well seeded. We find it difficult to kill the bushes among the rocks, and we cannot turn over a flat furrow as you can to enrich the pasture with the green crop. We cannot raise buckwheat to advantage for our soils are not suitable. Now what shall we do with our rocky pastures?—Shall we try to plough them and cross, and plant, and manure them, and let our smoother lands lie untilled; or shall we let the pastures lie fifty years more and yield us only one fourth of a crop?

Yours with respect, B.

Hopkinton, May 1, 1840.

We must acknowledge there are some lands in Hopkinton on which we should take no pleasure in holding a plough. We heard a traveller say he was never out of sight of *land* but once in his life, and that was when he passed through Hopkinton. He said he travelled half a mile and saw nothing but rocks.

Much of this land is quite rough but there is generally a good depth of soil, and it has never been exhausted by cropping. In truth you could not easily come at it to crop it, and you found it as difficult to kill the bushes with the scythe as you would with a plough.

Such lands as these—high—rocky—moist—deep-soiled—make excellent pastures when we have subdued the bushes, but for ourselves we prefer smoother lands for a farm—lands that we can revolutionize at an expense of two dollars an acre and change often the crops they are to bear. These hilly lands in Hopkinton are much improved by plaster; and two bushels to the acre, sown in April, is a very cheap mode of doubling the feed for three successive years.

Plaster will also aid materially in killing the small bushes, for the cattle are fond ot feeding close where it is sown and grass will take the place of the bushes.—But in many places the lambs-bane and even the whortleberry and the sweet-fern are so thick that plaster sown on them is lost.

But we never saw many pastures that cannot be ploughed. If there are any such they should never have been brought into pasture. When the wood is cut off a new growth will spring up as fast among the rocks as in smooth land; and let all such lots run to wood or timber We shall want it all; and we have an abundance of acres, not a quarter tilled, that we may turn our hand to with more effect than when we enumerate our hundreds of acres that we call pasture and attempt to keep them pastures by annually mowing down the bushes before they are large enough for the fire place.

On breaking up old pastures we are not obliged to turn them flat. If we cut and cover, or plough half and cover sods over most of the remainder, we kill the moss and we introduce a fresh growth on the rotting sod—we loosen the soil and bring it to bear twice as much as before. Besides we kill many of the bushes every time we turn a furrow, and we know that by this process we are making our lands richer.

But we say again to our correspondent we want no pasture lands which we cannot plough, and we never would attempt to keep lands for pasture in which we must annually mow the bushes. We would retire to a fewer number of acres and make them produce as much as double that number had formerly borne. [Ed.

LIME—AGAIN.

We are much gratified to see that common sense notions in regard to the use of lime are beginning to prevail in our farming papers.

Since writing our bold strictures on Professor Silliman's lime doctrines, published in our last week's paper, we have received the *Albany Cultivator*, and in that we find the following which is the best article on the benefits to be expected from lime which we have seen either in that paper or in the Genesee Farmer while under the care of its able Editor, Mr. Tucker.

"Were lime a manure, it would be a noble substance for enriching and restorcession of crops; but, as worn out land is not restored to fertility by the application of lime, we are warranted to consider it in a different light; or, in other words, as an article to bring certain principles into action, previously possessed by the soil.—*This conclusion is sanctioned by experience; and experience is a far better guide than the most plausible theory.*"—*Morton on Soils.*

We think this short extract has, in a very few words, set right a matter of great importance to the farmer, and corrected an error which is prevalent, not only in Great Britain, but, also, to a considerable extent, in this country, viz: that lime will restore to fertility *all* lands that have been exhausted by cropping. But *lime* is not a manure, in the sense in which animal and vegetable matter is; it is not nutritive itself, it only assists in nutrition; and, however important the part it acts in this way, unless nutritive matter is existing in the soil, ready to be appropriated to the use of plants, the application of lime is entirely useless, so far as the restoration to fertility is concerned. Every one can see, that when all the vegetable and animal matter has been exhausted in a soil, by ceaseless cropping, and nothing but the primitive earths, silex, alumine, lime, magnesia, &c. of which it is composed, remaining, that the application of more of any one of these primitive earths, will add nothing to its fertility or capability of producing vegetation.

If, on the contrary, there is vegetable or nutritive matter in the soil, lying dormant for want of exciting agents, or in an insoluble state, and therefore inaccessible to vegetation, an application of lime, by removing one or both these causes, may render the most essential aid to the farmer, in the production of his crops. A neglect of this important fact has led to serious error in the use of lime, in England, and in this country. Because, in some cases, lime has produced the best effects, it was at once expected in all; and, because, where nutritive matter existed to be called into action by the lime, a great increase of the crops were the result, it was supposed that this effect could be renewed at pleasure; and liming, without manuring, became at once the order of the day. As must have been expected, a failure in the crops, in such cases, has been the result; and a prejudice against the use of lime, resulting from its application on false principles, has succeeded the most abounded confidence in its favor.

Lime is a noble substance; it cannot be dispensed with in soils, but, like the other earths, it is powerless alone. The man who eats curry or cayenne with his roast beef, does not expect his nourishment from them—they are only the accessories—the stimulating agents. The farmer who has just views on the subject of vegetable nutrition, does not expect his plants to subsist on the lime, salt or gypsum he furnishes them; nor does he expect that these stimulants of themselves, without the application, in some form, of vegetable or animal matter, of which the plants can avail themselves, will restore fertility to exhausted soils, or continue it in such as now possess it. No farmer should forget that no single substance can ensure fertility; not one of the earths, or one of the stimulating or nutritive manures, can do this; the presence of all is necessary; and the best proportions ensure the greatest productiveness in any soil.

Ashes for Fruit Trees. A sprightly gentleman of more than "three score and ten," with an alert step and a quick eye for observation, told us last Sunday, (we hold it never a sin to pick up an item of information, or even an old nail if it comes in the way,) that he had known a man make, and preserve in a flourishing productive condition, an orchard of apple trees, on originally *very poor ground*, by every year sprinkling around each tree, to the circumference of the extent of its branches, *half a bushel of ashes.* We thought the hint worth preserving. How many valuable ones are lost for want of being put on paper, and sent to the publisher of an agricultural journal—the American Farmer, for example. No man should hide his lights under a bushel. He who can benefit his fellow-man in this way, and fails to do it, is, to a certain degree, criminal—Are we not as responsible for the sins of omission as of commission?—☞The churl who would withhold useful information from the farming community, must mind how he talks to us. Beware, "ye have a chiel among ye taking notes—and faith, he'll prent em too!" [American Farmer.

Farmer Skinner is right in publishing all improvements; and all experiments, whether they prove successful or not, should be made known that we may avoid the errors as well as adopt the improvements of experimental farmers.

We do not recollect that we have conversed with more than one gardener who seemed unwilling to communicate his method of operation; and as we were much [illegible] graces.

Currants—Raspberries. You cannot prune currant and gooseberry bushes to standards. Nature never intended them for *trees*, and it is seldom safe to violate her intentions. She designed them for *bushes*, and bushes it is best to allow them to be; but prune them so as not to allow the limbs to interfere much with each other, and so as to exclude the decayed and diseased limbs.

About as pretty a fruit as families hereabouts can cultivate in their gardens, is a black raspberry or thimble berry. The bushes grow wild in most of our towns, and therefore the original roots can easily be obtained; but they never produce so abundantly nor so sweet fruit in a wild state, as when cultivated in gardens.—They are hardy, will withstand any winter, are great, very great bearers, nothing injures them, and the fruit is delicious eaten fresh from the bush, or set upon the tea table with a little sugar and cream mixed with it. The berries too make excellent pies, preserves, &c. On the whole they are a most agreeable and valuable fruit to cultivate. They make an elegant appearance growing, and a dozen bushes will supply an ordinary sized family with an abundance of the fruit for use in the season of them, besides enough for the best of preserves. [Maine Cultivator.

Churning Butter. Every good housewife knows that at times, from some peculiar causes, most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream, much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the Indiana Farmer, recommends the following course in such cases. We have for years used soda, or salæratus, for the same purpose, and found them usually successful.

"I wish to inform my sister butter makers, of the means I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned perhaps three hours, to no purpose, and then tried to think of something that I had read in the Indiana Farmer, or some other periodical. I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda, (pearlash I presumed would do as well) and dissolved a large tea-spoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter."

It is reported of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who had been very wild in his youth, that being once upon the bench at the old Bailey, a fellow was tried and convicted of a robbery on the highway, whom the judge remembered to have been one of his former companions. Curiosity induced him to inquire the fortune of his contemporaries, with whom he associated, and asked him what had become of Tom such a one, and Jack such a one. The fellow fetched a deep sigh and replied, 'Ah my lord, they are all hanged but your lordship and I.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1840.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: *On Planting.—The Borer.—Walpole.—Canker-worms.—Ploughing.—Lime, again. Ashes for Fruit Trees.—Currants.—Raspberries.—Churning Butter.*

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: *Poetry.—Female Piety.—An Old Story.—The Schoolmaster Abroad.—Western Railroad.—Animal Magnetism.—Doctor Parrish.—Origin of the several United States.—The Indian and Bear. Flour Bread in Maine,* from Temperance Gazette. *A Horrid Tale.—A good Story.—Yankee Logic,* &c.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Every Subscriber that will send in and pay up for the last year's subscription of the Cultivator, by the first of June, shall have it at the same rate as though he had paid in advance.

I shall then send out a Collector, and nothing less than $2 50 will be received for the last year's subscription.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

THE SEASON.

The blossoms of the cherry, peach, pear, and apple give promise of an abundance of fruit, but the frosts of May may yet frustrate our hopes.

We have had a cold turn of weather but the fruits are not yet injured by it, and we feel more secure against frosts from the circumstance of this tardy advancement of the blossoms. The season is quite as early as we could desire it, and some days earlier than usual.

A gentleman of Medford told us yesterday that no canker-worms had infested his district since the *great freeze*, as it was called, which destroyed all the fruit and the canker-worms with it, on the night of the eighth of June. This was forty-five or six years ago, as nearly as we can recollect. The frost, in a most unwonted manner, came with the wind, or in such company that it destroyed the fruits on the highest grounds.

Our friends may recollect that it requires about six weeks from the seeding of buckwheat to bring it into full blossom. Those who intend to sow for the purpose of turning it under as a green crop before haying must now begin to prepare the sod. If it is intended to sow but once it will be soon enough to commence just before haying—then the green buckwheat may be turned in some time in the latter part of August, when the land may be seeded to grass.

Killing Weeds. When we spread manure on the surface and cover it partially with the harrow or cultivator for the hoed [illegible] would take a good brush harrow and let a horse drag it over the corn and potato fields just before the plants peep into the world, we should save a great amount of labor. A boy with a horse will brush an acre in half an hour, and the corn will come up sooner than if he should stand and look at it.

Crows. One good mode of making friends with the crow is to sow a peck or a half bushel of corn on the surface of the field. It should not be soaked in copperas or tar, for it may possibly injure the birds and then they will come for no more worms.

The expense of this baiting will not exceed thirty cents—not half so much as is often spent to set up scare-crows and tie up twine. We must not destroy our birds unless we are willing to be eaten up, as Herod was, of worms.

THE PRIMARY READER, *by William B. Fowle.*—This book is designed for the younger class of learners and seems well adapted to attract their attention. It consists of easy lessons in reading, and abounds in fables written in a chaste and simple style from which instructive morals are readily drawn by the reader.

The Improved Guide to English Spelling, by the same author is a small book filled with spellings, and is well adapted to the capacities of beginners in that useful, but neglected art. Mr. F. wholly excludes reading lessons from this book, and we think his arrangement of words in his columns is judicious.

Published by H. B. Williams, 6 Water street.

MR. TELLER DABNEY. It is said that the return of this gentleman to Richmond on Monday night, *together with several alarms of fire*, had produced great excitement.

HOES. Last week we spoke of the new Hoes of Capt. Stetson of Walpole, with shanks *welded* on to the plates. A friend in Walpole reminds us that these plates are of *cast steel*, a circumstance not mentioned in our notice.

The new Bankrupt Bill has been discussed for some time in Congress, but the important subject stands for further argument. The most able members of the Senate are yet to speak upon it. We are inclined to think no bill will be passed although two thirds of the Senate may be of the opinion that the country needs one. They will not agree on the details of the bill.

THE BALTIMORE OUTRAGE. In our last we published what we supposed to be a true copy of the *Baltimore Sun*, giving an account of the above unfortunate occurrence, but we find we were deceived, we copied through one of the Boston papers which left out one whole line of the statement as published in the Sun. That line was, "*and when they* (the half grown boys) *arrived near Howard street they attempted to form in with the procession.*"

Now we are not among the number of these who think this outrage was premeditated by any party—not even by the party of boys who carried the petticoat flag.—We think it quite as unjust for the Whigs to suppose that the Democratic party would sanction such an outrage, as it was in the Democrats to lay the death of Mr. Cilley to the Whig party. But we are provoked that we cannot obtain correct copies from neutral papers after they have passed through a party press.

If the above lines in italics, which are copied from the Sun, a respectable neutral paper, is correct, it changes the face of the whole transaction as between the parties concerned,—to wit, Mr. Laughlin and the boys who carried the petticoat flag.

These boys had as good a right to carry their flag as the long procession had to carry theirs—but neither had a right to interfere with the other. If the account in the Sun is the correct one these boys interfered with the Whig procession and ought to be punished. Whether they are guilty of murder is another question. We have no belief in any murderous intent.

We do not regularly receive the Baltimore Sun and have thus been led to misquote the statement in it.

POSTMASTER GENERAL. Mr. Kendall has resigned his office and is to assist in editing the Washington Globe.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says the place has been offered to Gen. Armstrong of Tenn., and not accepted; and that rumor nominates Mr. Niles the late Senator from Connecticut.

There are also rumors from Washington that Mr. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr Forsyth, Secretary of State, talk of retiring.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, who publishes the Farmers' Monthly Visitor in N. H., is talked of as successor to Mr. Forsyth.

[illegible] five persons in it was upset on Thursday and all were drowned.

There is a report in Baltimore that Charles Dickens—better known as "Boz" is now an inmate of the mad-house. We hope not.

☞ Our friends are reminded that we have a few more grape vines for distribution this day, at our office.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS. A respectable citizen of Catskill, Green county named Simeon Yeoman, who arrived in this city two or three days since, in walking about yesterday, found himself at the Five Points, without knowing where he was. Stepping into a house in Anthony street, near Orange, where two or three females were standing, he inquired of them where he could find Thomas street, and they, pretending not to know, invited him to walk into the house, which he did, when four of them attacked him, snatched off his hat, and taking his handkerchief and gloves, hid them all away; he endeavored then to get them, when they locked him in, and the women fell upon him and beat him as he supposed with a view to get his money. After repelling force by force for a time, and finding that of no avail, he finally purchased his peace, by giving a few shillings to restore his hat and other articles, and getting out of this den, proceeded to the police office, where he stated the case to Justice Wyman, and officers Stephens and Davis, who arrested two of the girls, named Elisabeth Wilson and Josephine Belfield, and who told a different story from that of Mr. Yeoman's, but were sent to prison to answer the charge. [N. Y. Sun.

PERCUSSION. A terrible accident occurred recently in Dundee, Kave Co., Illinois. A son of Mr. Moses Boone was shaking a cannister containing some damaged percussion caps, when they exploded, bursting the cannister, a piece of which struck a little girl five years of age, daughter of Mr. Boone, in the neck, severing the jugular vein, from which she bled to death in a few minutes. The boy was severely injured, the greater part of his hand being torn off, and his arm broken in two places. It was at first supposed he could not survive, but he is now considered in a fair way to recover. [N. Y. Tattler.

THE TEXAN NAVY. The Army and Navy Chronicle states that the Texan Navy consists of eight vessels, viz. the steamer Zalava, an efficient and well appointed vessel; the sloop of war Trinity, of 600 tons, carrying 24 twenty-four pounders; the brigs Colorado and Galveston, each of 400 tons; carrying 16 eighteen pounders; the schooners San Jacinto, San Bernard, and San Anton, each of 170 tons and carrying 4 twelve pounders, and a long 18 on a pivot; and the brig Potomac, a receiving vessel.

The degree of *Doctor* has been conferred on Prince Albert by the University of Bonn in consideration of the skill he has evinced in bleeding John Bull.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, May 8. *The Senate* were but a few moments in session this morning, and on motion of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, adjourned over to Monday.

The Vice President, before the adjournment, presented several memorials praying for the release of William Lyon Mackenzie from the Rochester prison. They were referred to the President of the United States.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent frauds in the Revenue. The subject was brought before the House yesterday, and made the special order for to-day.

Mr. John Q. Adams addressed the members at length upon the subject, especially as shown since the new construction upon the revenue laws. The speech of Mr. Adams has occupied the time of the House through a good part of the day. It was a very able one, and a large majority of the members with a very large number of strangers, have given him their close and undivided attention. The speech of Mr. A. is in reply to one from Mr. Rhett, who yesterday made a warm and zealous opposition to the whole bill before the House.

Mr. A. has entered at length into the general merits of the controversy, and discussed the question of frauds as one of morals and of revenue. The country he is assured, is defrauded out of five millions of dollars per annum upon woollens alone. The revenue received is but ten millions when it should be fifteen millions per annum.

Mr. Adams, for reasons which he has given, has animadverted upon the conduct of England touching the revenue laws.—The Government, he says, sanctions frauds upon other countries, and indirectly encourages it, although very careful to punish it when attempted against the British Government. Mr. A. spoke of the morals of this system, and the evils resulting from it. He went back to Lord Mansfield and the system of revenue sanctioned by him in connexion with Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Davis of Ind. read and commented upon an article in the New York Express of the 9th April, disapproving of the bill.

Mr. Adams rejoined to those objections of the N. Y. Express.

Mr. Serjeant of Pa., also spoke upon the questions, and gave his views at length in reference to the merits of the controversy.

Saturday, May 9. *The Senate* did not sit to-day.

The House was engaged during the whole day in the consideration of the bill to ensure the more faithful collection of the revenue from imports. The debate was very able, and perfectly good natured and parliamentary. The principal speakers were Messrs. Adams, Lincoln, Serjeant, Briggs, Hoffman, Curtis, Monroe, Rhett, Vanderpoel, Underwood, and Craig.

The principal subject of the debate was [illegible] the original section, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Adams, were strongly objected to by several gentlemen. The amendment provides that "whenever a suit against any Collector or other officer of the customs, for the seizure of goods, wares, or merchandize, unlawfully imported into the U. States, or forfeited for the unlawful entry of the same, shall be tried in any court of the United States, in which suit is involved any question of duties on importance of goods, wares, or merchandize, no person having the same interest with that of the party to the suit, in the question at issue, shall be competent as a witness on such trial, unless called to testify by the adverse party."

It was objected to the proposition that it was subversive of the common law and of individual rights. A long and learned argument followed on the legal question, in which Messrs. Hoffman, Adams, Serjeant, Lincoln, Briggs, Vanderpoel, and others took part.

Mr. Curtis objected to the section that it excluded the testimony of the most honest of the American importers. They could not be taken as witnesses, though they might be perfectly acquainted with the subject, and not interested in the event of the suit. But still, as importers of the same article, their evidence would be excluded. He would be ashamed to go home and say that he had voted for such a provision. In document 49, we had a history of some of the trials of these cases between the collector and the merchants. The courts had always decided that the merchants were right and the collector wrong. The collector had urged this provision for excluding mercantile testimony, but his recommendation should be received with many grains of allowance. He was not disposed to impute any unfairness to him, but he has been cast in many suits, and might now wish to have all the testimony on his own side, in order that he might not be defeated again.

Monday, May. 11. *Senate.* Mr. Allen of Ohio, presented a petition from citizens of Georgetown, in the District, praying that the banks be compelled to resume specie payment, or be deprived of their charters.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the law regulating the duties of Pilots.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, called up his bill, to authorise the payment of equitable commissions to the agents or attorneys of persons in whose favor awards have been made under the several treaties between the United States and certain foreign powers, which awards have been retained in the Treasury in payment of debts due to the United States. The bill after an explanation from Mr. Wright, was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to grant to the States and incorporated companies engaged in the construction of roads and canals the right of way through lands belonging to the United States, was ordered to be engrossed.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution this morning, hereafter to commence the daily sessions at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, as at present. Objections were made to the suspension of the rules, but by yeas and nays the rules were suspended, 120 to 23.

The bill to ensure the more faithful collection of the duties on imports, was taken up, in committee of the whole, and discussed the whole day. The motion to strike out the 9th section and insert Mr. Adams's amendment of a similar character,—that is, providing that, in a suit against the Collector, for goods seized for fraudulent importation or entry, the testimony of merchants interested in the question involved in the suit shall not be taken, was agreed to. Mr. Rhett then moved to strike out the section, as amended, but it was lost.

A debate followed on several points involved in the measure, and, at length, the bill was reported to the House, without further amendment.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., took the floor to speak in opposition to the bill, and the House then adjourned.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. We know of no event, which has taken place within our recollection, more gratifying or astonishing (*astonishing* because *unexpected*) than the miracles said to be wrought by the Catholic Champion of Temperance, in Ireland. The extraordinary effect of Father Matthew's exertions in purging his native land of the devil intemperance, can hardly be imagined by any person, who has not had visible proof of it. A letter from a correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who has enjoyed the glorious sight, says:—

"Drunkenness has become as infamous and as abhorrent to the popular sense as theft or adultery. The 'apostle,' as he is styled by his more enthusiastic admirers, has been received in all parts of the county of Galway, which he has visited during this and the past week, like a deliverer from some great epidemic pestilence. The moral miracles of which he is the instrument have even possessed the ignorant and credulous among the lowest class with an idea that he is endued also with a control over physical infirmity, and multitudes of the halt, the maimed, and the blind have flocked to him in the hope of being relieved of their several ailments. Strange as it may be deemed, I have good reason to believe that there were protestants in the number carried away by a delusion so grateful to the feelings of all whose sufferings cannot be reached by human aid, and that some of these applied to him to be healed. It is due to the reverend gentleman, and to the holy and righteous cause of which he is the honest and unpretending champion, to state that he has not, in any shape or in any instance, given the slightest encouragement to such extravagant imaginations. On the contrary, he is evidently much distressed and disconcerted by them, and it is the belief of all who have seen and conversed with him, that he has no sinister objects, either of politics or of proselytism, in view, but is benevolent, a single, and a very superior mind. This I know to be the opinion of many respectable gentlemen of strong protestant feeling and high tory principles, who have had opportunities of closely observing him.

From this and similar representations in other papers, it seems impossible to doubt the entire success of the temperance reform in the Land of Erin. Father Mathew may be hailed as the patron Saint of the Irish and dispute with that distinguished evangelist, St. Patrick, the honors of an apotheosis. As a deliverer from moral evil he may take precedence. Patrick freed his favorite island from the pollution of venomous reptiles; Mathew is redeeming it from a moral and physical curse, a thousand times more loathsome than the toads and vipers, which were banished by his renowned exemplar. [Courier.

SENTENCES IN MUNICIPAL COURT, THIS MORNING. [Reported for the Transcript.] John Vans, convicted of adultery; 3 days 1 year and 6 months in State Prison.

Jane Jackson, alias Jane Orean, convicted of adultery; 5 days and 2 years in House of Correction.

Rachel McNair, keeing a disorderly house; fined $50, if not paid in 10 days, then in lieu thereof 6 months in House of Correction.

Ezekiel Mason, receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen: to pay a fine of $20, and costs, and to be imprisoned in the common Jail for 2 months; if fine and costs are not paid within 10 days, then in lieu thereof, 6 months in House of Correction.

John Porter, assulting Michal McPike; fined $5 and to pay costs—$14 22.

John Lynch, convicted on two indictments for breaking and entering shops in the night time and stealing therein; 10 days solitary and 2 years and 6 months in State Prison.

Michael Dolan, assaulting and beating John Porter; to pay costs—$24.

Jedediah Wentworth, and Moses Comsett, convicted of 3 larcenies, in dwelling house of James Stearns; each adjudged to be a common and notorious thief; Wentworth 5 days and 2 years in State Prison—Comsett, 3 days and 1 year and 6 months in House of Correction.

John Parks and Emily Parks, keeping a noisy and disorderly house; to pay a fine of $40 and costs—if not paid in 10 days, then in lieu thereof, each to be confined six months in House of Correction.

James Hurley, a young lad, for stealing from the person of Sarah Cummings, was sent to the House of Reformation.

U. S. Senator. The Hon. Jabez W. Huntington has been chosen by the Connecticut Legislature for the office of U. S. Senator, in the place of Wm. Betts, lately deceased. Mr. Huntington was formerly a member of Congress, and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut.

A clever little paper published in the interior, heads an article announcing its discontinuance, thus: "Dreadful explosion and Loss of Life."

THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT. The recent arrival of a trading vessel from the city of Muscat, having presents from the Sultan, for the President of the United States, has caused much remark in the newspapers, and revived the circumstances of the friendly interposition of the Arab chief in behalf of one of our government vessels stranded on the coast. The Globe gives the following account of the incident;—

In the year 1832, a special agent was sent out by President Jackson, for the purpose of making commercial treaties with certain countries lying upon the Indian Ocean; and among, others Muscat. The agent was favorably received by the Sultan, and a convention was concluded, without difficulty, upon principles of liberal reciprocity. The treaty having been ratified by the Senate, the same agent was sent to exchange the ratifications in 1835. When the United States sloop of war Peacock, which carried him out, was on her way out, and had arrived within about four hundred miles of her destination, she was stranded upon the desolate coast of Arabia near the island of Mazeire, within the dominions of the Sultan, where she was in imminent danger of going to pieces. She was soon surrounded by piratical Arabs, who constantly increased, and who only waited for a sufficient accumulation of their numbers to murder the crew and plunder the vessel. While she was in this situation, the agent embarked, with midshipman Taylor and 6 men, in a small open boat, for the city of Muscat, to ask aid from the Sultan. They arrived after a dangerous passage of one hundred and one hours, and communicated the object of their trust to the Sultan. No sooner was this done, than orders were given to have the Sultanee sloop of war loaded with provisions and water, ready to sail on the next day to the aid of the Peacock.—In less than two hours 350 Bedouin Arabs, who were encamped without the city, were on their way to protect the lives and property of our countrymen. Orders were sent to the Governor of Zoar, at a hundred miles distance, to proceed with four armed dows and 300 men to the coast, for the same purpose; and couriers were despatched to the Governor of Mazeire, and to the chiefs of the Bedouin Arabs in that city, to inform them that they would be held responsible with their heads for the safety of the property and crew of the vessel. In the meantime, the agent, who remained at Muscat, was entertained in the most liberal manner at the Sultan's expense, and an assurance was given him that in case of the loss of the Peacock the crew should be sent to the United States in one of the Sultan's vessels, and another should be furnished him to proceed on his mission. The Globe remarks that there is not a monarch in Christendom whose character would not have been elevated in the eyes of the world by conduct like this.

It will be seen by the extracts which we give below, that the Indians have recommenced their outrages and massacres in Florida. The state of things in that country, is indeed most deplorable:

[From the Quincy Sentinel, May 2.]

FLORIDA—MORE MURDERS. On the 22d ult. the wife of Mr. John McLane and three children were most inhumanly butchered, about 17 miles from this place.—The attack was made about sunrise.—Mrs. McLane was at the cow-pen with two or three of her children, and was apprised of the approach of the enemy by the fright of the cows. She instantly retreated to the house, caught up a child, and directed her eldest daughter, aged about twelve, to take up another, and then fled in the direction of the hammock.—When within about ten yards of the hammock, they were all overtaken and killed with pine knots and knives. Mrs McLane's throat was cut, and she was also stabbed.

The children were knocked in the head and the eldest girl scalped. A son of Mr. McLane, (who was an invalid,) about 16 or 18 years of age, seized a rifle and followed the hapless victims, but being fired upon, returned to the house shut the doors, and prepared for defence. The cowardly wretches tried every expedient to fire the house—he, however, kept them off, and thinks he killed one, who at the crack of his gun, dropped his torch, fell and crawled off on his hands and feet. After besieging the house nearly all day, burning the out-houses, and trying every expedient to fire the dwelling, they ceased their efforts for a while, and retired to the hammock.

In the meantime, the father returned home. He and his son fortunately made their escape, though pursued and fired on by the enemy, and gave the alarm.

Men have been in pursuit of the enemy for several days; but thus far without success. His numbers are not accurately known, but supposed to be from 20 to 30.

Since writing the above, we have learned that this band came up from below, and their retreat being cut off by the troops between Tallahassee and St. Marks, they have doubtless tried to make their way back by some other route.

The editor of the Philadelphia North American, exults over the successful employment of anthracite coal to generate steam in the boilers of steamboats. He says,

"The inprovements which are daily making in the manufacture of Iron, and the increased and rapidly increasing use of anthracite coal, render it impossible to calculate the wealth which is pent up in the coal and iron region of this State.—Facilities for transportation to market are all that is required, and these facilities are daily advancing, to give an impetus to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, which will free them from the necessity of contemplating with any feelings akin to envy, the progress of any of their sister States and cities."

Buffalo. The Cleveland Herald says that Cleveland harbor was open this season about 80 days earlier than Buffalo, and that navigation actually commenced about two months earlier!

DETERMINED CONDUCT. More resolute or determined conduct has rarely been shown, at any time, than was recently evinced by an officer attached to sheriff Hoexy's court. A steamboat had been under seizure here, we believe, but succeeded in leaving the port, the officer promptly followed in pursuit, and on reaching Vicksburg, perceived her lying at the levee. Whether from a knowledge of the person, or impelled by business motives, as soon as he appeared in sight of the boat, those on board were about to cut her loose. Placing a large knife in his mouth, and with pistols ready cocked, in both hands, without a moment's hesitation, he fearlessly jumped on board in the midst of those assembled on the deck. A cry to throw him overboard, only steeled him the more effectually to his purpose, and approaching the individual who was in the act of casting off the rope, with pistols presented, he summoned him immediately to desist, at the expense of forfeiting his brains! It was effectual! as the person so addressed replied he was only a deck hand, and would rather work than fight. The officer then cut the tiller ropes, and thus prevented the departure of the boat. Finding themselves baffled, those on board entered into an arrangement with Mr. [illegible] by which he became the recognized owner of the boat, with the provision, that he should proceed on her to Alton, Ill. where the owner resided. This, notwithstanding the risk he might well be supposed to brave, he complied with, and arrived safely at Alton, where the owner not only paid the debt, but actually made him a present of one thousand dollars, so well pleased was he with his manly bearing and generous, manly conduct throughout. [New Al[illegible] Adver.

Two of the children of the Rev. [illegible] Hamilton, of Hurdy county, Va. in attempting, a few days ago, to cross the rapids of Capecaphon river, on a temporary foot bridge, fell into the raging waters below, and would have perished but for the timely and heroic exertions of Lewis Cline, who plunged in after them and saved the lives of the children at the risk of his own.

"Sir" said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, in front of the Tabernacle, the other evening, "I say, to what *sect* do you think I belong?" "Why, I don't exactly know," replied the other, "but to judge from your make, size and appearance, I should say you belonged to a class called the *insect*." The little man crawled off as fast as possible.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. A man by the name of Allen, residing in [illegible] was arrested on Saturday last, charged with passing counterfeit quarter dollars. It is supposed he has been engaged in this business for several months. Another person, suspected of being an accomplice, has absconded.

The Editor of the New York [illegible] denounces the company doing business under the title of the "North River B[illegible] Company," a villainous, swindling, gallows-deserving crew, for attempting to deceive the unwary and ignorant by [illegible] post-notes, after a decision of the Chancellor that such issues were [illegible]

BIGAMY. A man named Thomas [illegible] was last week committed to jail, in default of $2000 bail, on a charge of bigamy. He recently married Mrs. Elizabeth Newland, daughter of George Ho[illegible] Franklin Place, since which it appears he has a wife in New York, whose maiden name was Maria Fisher, and whom he married in 1831.

ACCIDENT FROM CARELESSNESS. A child, aged seven years, daughter of John Sloan, brickmaker, who resides in Schuylkill, Fourth st., near Market, was severely burned on Sunday evening by her clothes taking fire from the blaze of a candle, which had been carelessly left on the floor by a servant.

The N. Y. Star says: "We learn that Mr. Dabney, Teller of the Virginia Bank, was at Baltimore, on his way to Richmond—voluntarily returning to give all the information in his power relative to the recent troubles in that institution."

Transportations by wagons over the Alleghanies to Pittsburg, has nearly ceased at Baltimore, since the connection by canal and railroad between the latter city and the Pennsylvania works have been completed.

The Philadelphia Times says the difference between banks and individuals is, that when the former want money they go and *print* it—when an individual wants money (and that happens often enough) he has to go and *earn* it.

A tremendous freshet was occasioned last week in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., by a succession of heavy rains. Great damage was done—many bridges, mills, &c., were washed away.

On the 6th inst. a fire broke out in Molson's distillery, Quebec, which consumed about £10,000 worth of property—all uninsured.

On Sunday morning last, the 10th, the Catskill mountains were covered to the depth of several inches, and looked as white and dreary as in the depth of winter.

The fare, by steamboat, from [illegible] to Portland and Bangor has been reduced to one dollar to each. The passage to Portland is now but $2; to Bangor, $[illegible]

Mr. Smith, of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who was missing, was detained by sickness on the road to Baltimore.

The bills of one of the Banks in [illegible]gan are so bad, that the counterfeits draw a premium over the genuine.

"Elegant extract," as the dentist said when he took out two sound teeth at one haul.

Brutes never make themselves ridiculous—that is the exclusive privilege of the human family.

The subjoined toast was given at a celebration in Connecticut:

The *Nutmeg* State: Where shall we find a *greater*.

...RID TRAGEDY. Mr. Thomas Sad-... citizen of Whitesville, Harris (Geo.) recently had occasion to ...e a child belonging to one of his ... A day or two after he chastised ... child of the same family. The ... in a sudden fit of rage, severed the ...f the first child with an axe, cleft ...dy of the other, and split the skull ... Sadler. He then fled, but was ...rds taken, having been first wound-... a pistol. He was lodged in jail ...l.

...ODD CONCEIT. A man was taken in ...Washington parade ground, New ...on Wednesday, by the police, who ...rfectly naked. It was afterwards ...red that he was a lunatic. When ...oned in reference to his appearance, ... the officers that he was Adam, that ...rade ground was he garden of ... and that Adam and Eve went naked ... the angels, and he thought he had ...d a right to do so as they.

... Canadian functionaries have been ...d, on suspicion of being concerned ... blowing up of Brock's monument. ...rongly suspected that the deed was ...d, to fortify suspicion of American ... feeling, by men whose interest ... be advanced by keeping the two ...ies in a hostile attitude. [Buffalo

...warlike. The Brockville, U. C., ...man of the 25th ult. states that all ...dependent militia companies in ei-... Province, without a single exception, ...o be disbanded in eight days from ...ate; and the five Provincial battal-... reduced to four companies each.

...nd drowned. At noon yesterday, the ...of Charles Crandall, seaman, was ... drowned at the end of Union wharf. ...upposed that he fell into the dock ...nday night, and the coroner's jury ...ed a verdict accordingly.

...eral houses were burned at New-... (Del.) on Friday night, by a fire ... commenced in a stable. An ex-... was sent to Wilmington about nine ...k to obtain the assistance of the ...n of that city.

...EIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

...& Parmenter,	$2 00	J H Bent,	$1 00
...errin,	2 00	Jos Knowles,	1 00
...d Carpenter,	1 00	J P Clark,	1 00
...edbury,	2 00	Francis Cole,	1 00
...n Porter,	2 00	Capt P. Sawyer,	1 00
...Johnson,	2 00	Josiah Holmes,	2 00
...Teel,	2 00	Jos. Adams,	1 00
...Wood,	2 00	Saml. Dike, Jr.	1 00
...Pulsifer,	1 00	L F Woodbury,	1 38
...Reynolds,	1 25	Putnam & Batchelder,	1 00
...ery Pierce,	1 00	J B Crocker,	2 00
...ward Puffer,	1 00	W B Blodgett,	1 00
...ser Wilson,	1 00		

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

...Shares Bost. & Worcester R. Road, 10¾ a 11 adv.
Western Railroad, a 80¼ per share.
Eastern Railroad, 93¼ per share.
Norwich & Worcester R. Road, $60 per sh.
Eastern Railroad, N. H. 89 per share.
Tremont Mills Company, 93 a 93½ per sh.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, 86¾ a 87½ per sh.
Boston Bath House, $31 per share.
Cattle Fair Hotel, $17 per share.
Dorchester Turnpike, $125 per share.
Boston Library, $18¾ per share.
South Cove Corporation, $200 per sh.
Merrimack Manuf. Co. (div. on,) 3 pr ct adv.
Massachusetts Bank, 66¼ per sh.
Boston Bank, $53¼ for $50.
Market Bank, 60 per share.
State Bank, 55 for 63.
Merchants' Bank, 99¼ per share.
Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank, 96¼ per sh.
Plymouth Cordage Company, $75 per sh.
Steamboat Bangor, $20 per sh.

MARRIAGES.

...this city, on Saturday morning, by Rev. Mr. ..., Mr. Charles E. Wiggin to Miss Rebecca ...ker, only daughter of the late John T. Hadaway, ...hiladelphia.

... Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Philip ...ff to Miss Anna S. Akerman, of Hampton Falls.

... Tuesday evening, in Charles Street Meeting ..., by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Thomas Ford to Miss ...L. Phalen.

... Tuesday eve, by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Mr. Joseph ... Jr. of Watertown, to Miss Lydia C. Baldwin, of ...nd.

...Johnstown, N. Y. 1st inst. Henry B. Stanton, ... of New York City, to Miss Elizabeth S. daughter ...n. Daniel Cady, of J.

...Charlestown, Mr. Oliver Brown to Miss Eliza, daughter of Peter Sandin, Esq., of Warwick.

...Watertown, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. ...Medbury, Mr. Jeremiah Russell, Jr. to Miss ..., daughter of Joshua Coolidge, Esq. all of ...

...outh Boston, Mr. Wm Pike, of Cambridgeport, to ...Elizabeth M. Stone, of S. B.

...Cambridgeport, Mr. Robert N. Roaf to Miss ...t Eliza, eldest daughter of Gardner Gove, Esq. ...C.

DEATHS.

...his city, on Monday evening, of hepatitis, Dr. ...L. Barrus, 69.

...Monday evening, Charles Augustus, infant son ... Moses Pond, 15 mos.

...Tuesday morning, of consumption, Miss Sarah ..., youngest daughter of the late Simon Wright, 17.

...Mrs. Trafine M. Fairbanks, wife of Mr. John Fair-...banks, of Boston, at his residence in Milton, on Satur-... May 2d.

...Charlestown, 10th inst. Ann Eliza, daughter of ... Daniel Crosby, 7 yrs.

...Holliston, Mass. Nathaniel Johnson, Esq., 79.

...New Bedford, 10th inst. Mrs. Esther, wife of ...Sylvester Holmes.

...t overboard, 27th ult., in a squall, from sch Re-..., while on the passage from Gloucester to Phila-...a, Daniel, eldest son of Rev. Daniel D Smith, of ...ester.

...East Cambridge, 7th inst. Ellen G., youngest ...ter of the late Col. Alexander H Gibbs, of this ...nd adopted daughter of Mr. J. S. Hastings, 13.

...Andover, 3d inst. Mr. John Lee, recently of this ...25.

...Groton, 5th inst. Miss Mary R, only daughter of ...Abel Farnsworth, 18.

...Scarborough, 25th ult. Mrs. Rebecca, widow of the ...George Coolbroth, 99.

...hole number of deaths in Boston for the week end-...May 9—20. Males, 11. Females, 9. Stillborn ... Of consumption, 3—dropsy on the chest, 1—intem-...ce, 1—delirium tremens, 1—inflamation of the ..., 1—fits, 3—casuality, 1—dropsy on the brain, 1 ...complaint, 1—dropsy, 1—scarlet fever, 1—small ...2—lung fever, 1—typhus fever, 1—old age, 1.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

...N hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new ..., of the best style. O. BREWER.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—There has been a steady demand for all descriptions, at a decline of about 12½ a 18¾c per bbl, compared with the last reported prices. The arrivals this week of Ohio have been chiefly disposed of at $5 12½, and one or two lots of unsound at less price, cash. The sales of Philadelphia early in the week, were at 5 12½, cash, and 5 25, 4 mos—the latter for shipping; and at the close, 1000 bbls do, in lots, at $5 a 5 6¼, and 5 12½, 60 days cr. Howard-street, 5 12½, cash, and Richmond, 5 25, 4 mos cr.; Rye, $3⅜ per bbl.

Grain—The market remains in the same dull state as noticed last review, and prices have further declined; sales of two or three cargoes white Corn, at 52½ a 53c, and yellow flat 54 a 55c per bushel. Oats have been sold at 33 for Delaware, 40 for North River, and 38c per bushel for Eastern. A cargo Northern Rye, 59½c per bushel. Prices at the close are unsettled, and quotations in a great measure uncertain.

Fish—The demand continues fair, without much change on prices, since the last report, and at one of the outports considerable sales of Bank have made.—About 4000 quintals sold here, chiefly for the country trade, 2 12 a 2 25; 1200 do Hake, $1, do. Mackerel are exceedingly dull, and prices remain quite nominal. The stock is in few hands.

Ashes—The market continues very languid for both descriptions; a lot of 50 casks Pearls was taken at 5c, and several smaller lots at 5 a 5⅛c. Pots have been sold below the rates of last week; one parcel at 4 63¼, and another 4 67 per 100 lbs. The principal operations have been at 4⅞c per lb.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	50	a	60
" Eastport, "		a	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Turnips, per bushel	37½	a	50
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	6	a	10
Cabbages, dozen	50	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	4	a	6
Parsley, per peck	50	a	
Marrow Squashes, pr cwt	5 00	a	6 00
Crookneck do, per cwt	4 00	a	6 00
Spinach, per half peck	6	a	8
Dandelions, " "	6	a	8
Onions, per bushel	50	a	75
Cucumbers, each	20	a	25
Rhubarb, per lb	4	a	6
Asparagus, per bunch	10	a	12

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Cranberries, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Grapes, Malaga, per lb	20	a	25
Baking Pears, per bushel		a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	16	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	11
" four meal	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen		a	12½
Beef, per lb	7	a	14
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, whole hogs	6¼	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb		a	17
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted		a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	11	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	9½	a	10
Do Western, per keg	9	a	10
Tripe, per lb		a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	5	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	17	a	20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb	10	a	17
Lamb, per quarter	1 50	a	2 00

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	90
Clover		a	
Straw	40	a	50

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	20	a	22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,			24

SEED MARKET.

Seed—The season being nearly closed, sales are not of much importance, and prices rendered less steady.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do,		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	13	a	14
" Southern, do do		a	14
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 75	a	3 00
Red Top, bushel	65	a	70
" " Southern, do		a	
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	8 00	a	9 00
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	11 50
Orrel, do do,		a	
Pictou, do do,	7 50	a	
Nova Scotia, do do,	8 00	a	
Sidney, do do,	7 50	a	
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—There have been large operations in Calcuttas, comprising from 250 a 300 bales; green salted 75c a $1 25, and dry ho 60 a 85c each; 800 West-India, 10¼c; 600 St. Domingo, price not transpired; Buffalo, salted, 8¾ a 9c, and dry 8c per lb.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted		a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	11	a	11½
Maranham	10	a	11
California	12	a	12½
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia ....none		a	
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do ..light		a	
Do. dry	60	a	85

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—Sales continue moderate, and prices altogether unsettled.

American, common to ¼ blood,	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	37	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	42
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HOP MARKET.

Hops—None of the last crop in market; a few of 1838, sold at 20c per lb.

First and second sorts, per lb. .... a ....

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, May 11. At market, 160 Beef Cattle, 50 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, and 740 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A short supply at market, consequently quick sales and high prices—first quality, $7 50; second quality, 6 75 a 7 25; third quality, $6 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—A few sales noticed; $75, 85, 95, and 110.

Cows and Calves—Dull. Sales at $20, 22, 26, 30, 32, 37, and 45.

Sheep, sheared—Lots were taken at $1 84, $2, 2 50, 2 75, and 3 25.

Swine—One entire lot to peddle at 4⅞c for Sows, and 5⅞c for Barrows, and two lots at 5 and 6. At retail, 5½ a 7c.

NEW YORK, May 11. At market, 800 head of Beef Cattle, 300 from the South, balance from this State; and 550 Sheep and Lambs.

The demand for Beef was fair, and sales of 650 head were made at last week's prices, say at $8 a 10, averaging $9 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand; 500 taken at $3 a 4 for Sheep, and 2 a 3 for Lambs.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

ADDISON BOYDEN

HAS on hand a large and valuable assortment of *European & American* DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices for CASH.—Among which are a prime stock of BROADCLOTHS, such as black, blue black, blue, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, and mixtures. CASSIMERES of all the most desirable shades, such as black, blue, brown, drab, and a great variety of Fancy mixtures. VESTINGS in great variety, viz: Silk Velvet, figured and plain, Satin, Valentia. Padding, Canvass, Buckram, and a full assortment of Tailors' best trimmings. English, French and American Prints; Merinos, Alipines, Mouslin de Laines; rich plain and figured SILKS; cotton and woollen FLANNELS; brown and plaid Sheetings and Shirtings; Russia Diaper; Tickings; Brown and Damask Table Covers. A general assortment of Fashionable Shawls, Ladies' Kid Gloves, and Hosiery, Carpeting.

Also, as above, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses', and Children's kid and leather SHOES, together with an extensive assortment of Crockery, Glass, China, and Hardware, W. I. GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be exchanged for Cash. Straw Braid, Country Produce or approved credit.

Sherburne, April, 14, 1840. tf—ap18

FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER AT AMORY HALL,

PRICES REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

IRENE DI CORTELLI, the celebrated Pianist, from Naples, Italy, pupil of the accomplished musician, has been engaged for a few evenings, and will sing French and English Pieces.

Mrs. W. and Master Hooton also, for a short period: Solos, Duetts, and Trios.

Moving Dioramas continued: GARDEN OF EDEN, CONSTITUTION and GUERRIERE, WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
may16—tf

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Bockings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

FOR SALE.

8000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Mulberry Trees, in good order. Apply to ALBERT HOWE, at the late residence of Mr. Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, Mass.; to JONA. HOWE, No. 39 Merchants Row, Boston, or at this office.
3w*—ap11

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

PAINTED CARPETS.

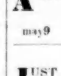
BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.
may9

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.
ap11 tf



500 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees, a superior quality of his own raising, for sale by LUTHER ANGIER, Medford.
3m—ap25

ONE CENT REWARD.

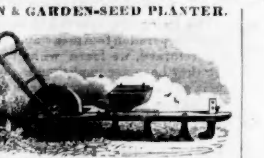
RUN away from the subscriber in Abington on the night of the 19th inst., an apprentice named WILLIAM BRANTING, aged 19 years. This is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting said boy on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JOSEPH BROWN.

Abington, April 20, 1840. 3w*—ap25

TO LET.

4 ACRES OF LAND situated in Brighton, within 5 miles of Boston. There are 39 large fruit bearing Apple Trees upon the land, which is in fine cultivation, very level and easy of access; was planted with corn last year and well manured. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. STORY, at Winships' Nurseries, or F. W. STORY, at the New England Farmer office.
Ap 25 3t

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.



THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

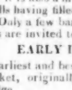
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

ROHAN POTATOES.



100 BARRELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, raised in Maine from seed imported direct from France last season, and of superior size and quality, at $4 00 per Barrel, or $2 00 per bushel. Also, the

POLLARD POTATO,

A new variety, raised from the seed of the Chenango, about four years since, by Mr. Pollard of Isle Wetmore, Me. It is a very handsome potato, with a smooth red skin, prominent eyes, and considered by several gentlemen who have tried them, to be of superior quality; it is also a most productive kind, the product of 11 hills having filled a bushel basket the past season, 1839. Only a few barrels for sale at $3 00 per bushel. Farmers are invited to call and look at this variety.

EARLY HILL POTATOES.

The earliest and best variety cultivated for the Boston market, originally raised by Mr. Hill of West Cambridge.

Together with the most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS to be found in the country; also, Ploughs, Cultivators, Hovey's Hay Cutter, and a new Vegetable Cutter, the finest implement yet invented for that important purpose: Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Dung and Hay Forks, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.

NEW DRUG STORE.

WM. C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114 State State St., near Broad St., have for sale a full assortment of Drugs, Paints and Dyes, which they offer for sale on very favorable terms, for credit or cash, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Traders are invited to call.

Camphor,	Ipecac powdered,
Opium	Glue,
Borax,	Cooper's Isinglass, for Jellies, a new and cheap article,
Castor Oil,	
Alcohol,	
Ball Copiavi,	Russia Isinglass,
Calomel,	Liquorice Paste,
Cardamon Seeds,	Magnesia,
Cochineal,	Nutgalls,
Cream Tartar,	White Lead,
Velvet Bottle Corks,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	French Yellow,
Cassia Buds,	Paris Green,
Epsom Salts,	Whiting,
Flor Sulphur,	Copal Varnish,
Alces,	Spirits Turpentine,
Copal,	Chrome Yellow,
Shellac,	" Green,
Seed Lac,	Logwood,
Cubebs,	Camwood,
Otto Roses,	Madder,
Oil Vitriol,	Muriate Acid,
Aqua Fortis,	Copperas,
Gum Arabic,	Indigo,
Allum,	Coarse Sponge,
Oil Burgamot,	Fine "
" Lemon,	Lima Wood, for Comb Makers.
Olive Oil,	
Jalap powdered,	

The above are not kept on hand in such *overwhelming quantities* as are sometimes advertised, but large enough to supply the usual demand; and as much so as is profitable, or can be found in the hands of dealers generally.
ap 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

EXPANDING CULTIVATORS.

150 EXPANDING CULTIVATORS; a good article, for sale cheap, either single or by the dozen, by the subscriber, at his shop at North Wrentham. BENJAMIN ROCKWOOD, JR.

B. R. Jr. also manufactures Sashes, Blinds, and Doors, and does all other kinds of Joiner-work to order in the best manner and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to his business and constant endeavors to please customers, to merit a share of patronage. Orders respectfully solicited, gratefully acknowledged and faithfully executed, in return for which prompt pay will be expected.

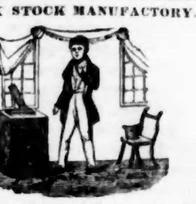
North Wrentham, April 11th, 1840.
ap18—cop4t

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

BEAN POLES.

500 DOZEN BEAN and DAHLIA POLES for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom Summer St., Boston.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.



J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

FARE REDUCED.

BOSTON & GROTON U. S. MAIL COACHES.

ON and after the 1st of April, the Mail Coaches for Groton will leave the Office No. 9 Court street, and No. 36 Hanover st. BOSTON, Daily, at 6 A. M.

"THROUGH IN 5 HOURS."—FARE ONLY $1,25!!

Returning, will leave Groton at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Boston in 5 hours.

Persons purchasing 10 Tickets, will be entitled to 10 Passages from or to BOSTON, for the low price of 10 dollars, at any time during the year.

Passengers called for and left at any part of the City free of expense.

Stages for Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Hanover, and Haverhill, N. H., Bellows Falls, Chester, Manchester, Brattleboro', Bennington, Rutland, Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier, Middlebury, and Burlington, leave this Office, Daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Books kept at Joseph Hoar & Son's, and Brown's Hotel, in Groton. THOMAS A. STAPLES,
April 4—tf Agent and Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. W. HOLMAN & CO.
R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.
Boston, March 28, 1840.

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 *Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.*

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

☞ 50 DOLLARS REWARD. ☜

STOLEN from the Subscriber, between the 5th and 8th instants, 102 dollars in bank bills, consisting of twentyfive dollar bills, and one two dollar bill on the Cumberland Bank, R. I. Said money was taken from the Subscriber's desk. The person suspected, is a man about 28 or 29 years old, about six feet high, black hair and eyes, and dark complexion, athletic, and stout built—had been a sea-faring man, and generally dressed in sailor's habit—had worked at blasting rocks, and splitting stone, and sometimes at farming—had boarded and resided in the family most of the time for two years, and called his name DANIEL HUNTER.

Whoever will return said money, and the thief or thieves, so that he or they shall be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for either.

ELLERY ALLEN.
Franklin, March 9, 1840. 3t—mh 14

☞ Printers in other States would confer a favor on the community by inserting the above.

APPLE TREES.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.
Sherburne, March 21, 1840. 6w

SILK WORM EGGS AND MULBERRY TREES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1,000,000 Silk Worm Eggs, Mammoth White and Gray, at 10 cts per thousand.

3,000 Broussa Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.
3,000 Alpine Mulberry Trees, 1 year old.
1,000 Italian White Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

Will be sold low; application made to JOHN GREENLEAF, Chester, N. H., will meet with prompt attention. tf—mh 28

PEAR TREES.

JUST Imported, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Garden, in Brookline, in excellent condition, one hundred Pear Trees, comprising forty different kinds of Pear—most of them the best Belgian Sorts known, and many entirely new species. Also, 500 Seeding Pear Stocks, and 500 Seeding Quince Stocks.

A catalogue of the trees may be had at the office of J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneer, corner of Milk and Federal streets. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.
ap 4—tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE Farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy Farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high School. Bordering a part of the farm, is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick.

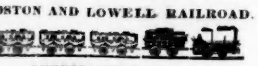
I. H. T. BLANCHARD.
March 14, 1840. 9w

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
No. 6 Water Street.
Feb. 1. tf

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 1, the Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows.

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M., 2 P. M. 5½ P. M.
Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 11 A. M., 2 P. M. 5½ P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop at the usual places for way passengers.

Passengers will also be conveyed between Lowell, Andover, Haverhill and Exeter.

Passengers will please mention whether their baggage is to be left at Lowell, Nashua or Haverhill, that it may be put into the appropriate car. tf ap11

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlæm, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medals and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Sniaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1¼ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

TAVERN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The TAVERN in Waltham, known as the Green Tavern, formerly kept by Leonard Smith, now by Nathan Nourse, with the LAND adjoining, consisting of 25 acres of pasturing and tillage. The premises are too well known to require any particular description. The house and land will be sold together, or the land in lots, as may be desired. The sale will be positive, and the terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of FRANCIS WINSHIP, Brighton. 3w—mch 24

ROHAN POTATOES.

60 BUSHELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by JESSE WINSLOW, Newton, (Upper Falls.) tf—mh 28

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $5 per barrel. tf—mh14

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of COOMBS & BULLARD, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

NOAH COOMBS.
JOSEPH BULLARD, 2d.
West Medway, March 24th, 1840. 3w—mh 28

POETRY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

"THE CORSAIR," "COPYRIGHT," AND "MR. VILLIS."

They say it's all your fault, Nat,
That the "Corsair's" flag don't fly—
That the gallant craft aint yet afloat
'Stead of bein' high and dry!
They say you've left off writin', Nat,
Them interestin' letters
In which aspirin' 'middlin's,' Nat,
Learned all about their betters.

Well, wot can you be doin,' that
You don't work as you used to?
Perhaps that Mr. Coburg, Nat,
You've been getting introduced to?
Forgettin us poor devils wot
Dared think it right and rational,
Rewards as well as genius, Nat,
Should be made 'international.'

Vy, you vas our apostle, Nat,
Your enterprise heroic—
Ve thought you'd labor like a saint,
And starve, too, like a stoic!
That native novels would 'look up,'
And werse stand above par,
Vile publishers would grow polite,
Make 'terms,' and all that 'ar!

Alas for *first impressions*, Nat,
I've gone and writ a play!
I 'spose now with 'Torbess,'
I'll have to give't away;
A wery keen reproach, Nat,
I'll do it too—oh vont I!
Unless Miss Clifton buys it, Nat,
As she did her 'Visconti.'

Oh, Nat' it's true wot people says,
About 'the curse of genius,'
For me, I'm cursin' all the time
In a way wot's wery heinous!
I tumbles over manuscripts,
And damns, Nat, 'till I sickens—
And then I thinks of you and I,
Bulwer and Mr. Dickens!

They say that it vas Orpheus
Vot first tawented 'numbers,'
Vot set the trees a waltzin', and
Voke stones up from their slumbers!
I'll bet that they vas 'monthly' vrits,
Like Burt's publications;
And wery full of vulgar life,
Vith funny illustrations!

Yes, that's the scheme at present, Nat,
There's you and Mr. Bulwer
Have made the folks familiar vith
High life till they too full vere;
They vanted 'somethin' for a change,
And they have had it so far,
For ev'ry pop'lar genius now,
Is of the grease loafer.

Well, Nat, I means to write a tale,
With pictures, to embellish;
A 'moral tone' perwadin' it,
Mix'd up with the ludicrous!
Forsake my country—dwell abroad—
Which always notice draws,
And set the whole world, ev'ry mouth
A snatchin', Nat, at

STRAWS.

FEMALE PIETY.

The gem of all others which enriche the coronet of a lady's character is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of her countenance—the grace of her mein, or the strength of her intellect, yet her loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to the things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many; princes and conquerers may bow with admiration at the shrine of her love, the sons of science may embalm her memory in the page of history—yet her piety must be her ornament, her pearl.

Her name must be written in the 'Book of Life,' that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng, which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voices attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased, friendships will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow shall lose their sting, and the character will possess a price far "above rubies." life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping myriads awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy, and a crown of glory that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage, and imparting its fragrance to all around, till transplanted, it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the Paradise of God.

Follow this star, it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life—gild the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death, into the haven of promised and settled rest.

BOOK OF JASHER. Major Noah, of the N.Y. Evening Star, is about to publish the translation from the original Hebrew of the Book of Jasher, which is spoken of in Joshua and second Samuel. This work remained among the sacred rolls brought from Soria to Spain, until the discovery of printing, when it was copied and printed in Venice 227 years ago, and now for the first time, translated into English and published. It is said to abound with interesting facts, confirming every event set down in the Old Testament, and has been translated in England by an eminent scholar.

AN OLD STORY.

Cuff was a Virginia slave, and if he did not need a good flogging at least once a week, his master thought he did, and this, in its consequences, was pretty much the same thing to Cuff.

Cuff—he was called Cuffy, when he pleased his master—was a pretty stout fellow, and it was no easy matter to flog him when he was not in the mood of it; and this induced the master, when the offence was of a nature to admit of delay, to delegate the power of chastising to a stout butcher who lived in the vicinity.

Cuffy had been so often sent to the butcher on errands of this kind, under pretence of carrying some oranges in a basket with a letter to the delegate, containing the urgent requests of the master, that he grew quite tired of the business, and thought he could not be a loser by exchanging works with almost any one.

One day, on his way to the butcher's, having a presentiment of coming trouble, he met his friend Sambo in the street, and feigning a severe fit of the *cholic*, he begged him to take the basket of oranges and the letter to the butcher, in his stead. Sambo readily complied, and when he had delivered the parcel, honestly thought the business was completed.

Not so the butcher,—he knew how he could settle for the oranges more agreeably to himself than by paying the cash; and he accordingly ordered the "Bearer"—for that was the designation—to strip immediately and submit. In vain did Sambo protest and cry out,—"Oh, taint me! taint me! massa!—tis tother nigger—tother nig, not me, must be flog!" The butcher gave "a strict construction" to the letter, and a "liberal" flogging to Sambo.

Some days after, Cuff and Sambo met again in the street. Sambo was carrying a junk bottle under his arm, and at sight of it Cuff's mouth watered quite as freely as his eyes had done when they last met. "Come, brother Sambo, let um hab jes one drop," was the first salutation from Cuff. "No you dog, you make me flog tother day, cause you got e *colly*. Shant tase a drop." "Oh do, brother Sambo, never mine dat are flog. He all ober now."

After much persuasion Sambo consented to let Cuff taste a little, with a caution, "here step in dis corner an drinky quick." Cuff was "berry dry," but, och! och! pah. Take um bottle—tis penny ink'—oh dam!—penny ink."

"Nebber mine, Cuff—penny ink all berry good for e colly."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD. The Baltimore Clipper tells a good story, of which the following is the substance. A board of "School Commissioners," who encumbered a consequential little village in Maryland, being in want of a teacher, advertised in the newspapers for "a well disposed moral man, who was capable of teaching the dead languages, and did not chew tobacco or drink whiskey." After a fortnight of this advertising had been elaborated, a raw-boned Yankee made his appearance, with a knife and pine stick in one hand, and a Cape Cod Protection, alias a cake of gingerbread, in the other, and held the following dialogue with the Committee aforesaid:

"Well, sir," said the chairman, eyeing the candidate from head to foot, "do you possess the necessary requisites for a public school teacher?"

"I guess I do," answered Slick, whittling his stick.

"Do you understand Latin?" asked one of the committee men, a Dutch farmer.

"I guess I do," replied Slick again, rounding the end of his stick with his knife.

"Well, let's hear some of your Latin," said the chairman.

"Quamso hic squashicum, et punkinitum linguum," said Slick, drawing his coat sleeve softly under his nose.

"Humph," exclaimed the Dutchman, "ish dat Latin? Who's te author?"

"Josephus," replied Slick; "he says in his life of Governor Hancock, "Sic transit gloria Monday morning—Hancockibus quad erat demonstrandum."

"Dat's good!" exclaimed the Dutchman rubbing his hands, "tere never was better Latins!"

"Now, sir," said the chairman, "I suppose you understand geography?"

"I guess I do," said Slick, sharpening the end of his stick.

"How far have you been?"

"As far as the Deestrict of Columby."

"What state is it in?"

"A state of desperation."

"What latitude are we in?"

"According to the threemometer we're ten degrees below zero."

"Which is the most western point of North America?"

"Cape Cod."

The Parisian Exquisites are shocked at the idea of Fanny Elsler coming to this country. The 'Charivari' says:

'We warn these molasses Yankees, these money-making, law-breaking, julap-drinking, negro-selling Yankees, these savages, these transatlantic Arabs, these coarse, ill-mannered, thick-headed, good-for-nothing descendants of renegades and rebels, never to think even of admiring the charming Fanny, on pain of the lasting displeasure and instant resentment of all France.'

WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Delegates from the Western Railroad Corporation to Albany and Troy having returned, we learn with great pleasure they have accomplished the objects of their mission in a manner satisfactory to themselves and their constituents. A contract has been made between the Western Railroad Corporation, the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company and the City of Albany, by which the connecting link of the Railroad between Boston and Albany, is to be built by the former Railroad Corporation from funds to be realized from the sale of the bonds of the city of Albany. When the Road is finished, a lease of it is to be granted forever to the Western Railroad Corporation, at a rent of seven per cent. per annum, one per cent. to be applied to the creation of a sinking fund, to be accumulated until it amounts to a sufficient sum to purchase the road. This arrangement was yesterday confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Directors of the Western Railroad Corporation, and a Corps of Engineers nominated to take charge of the work, which we learn will be commenced forthwith, and completed in season to open a continuous line from Boston to Albany early next season.

The Cars on the Western Road have this season made several passages between Springfield and Worcester in 2 hours 35 minutes, stopping at seven different depots upon the line; at this rate they will next season make the passage between Albany and Boston in nine hours, so that a traveller may breakfast in one and take a fashionable dinner in the other. Even now passengers who leave Boston in the morning train arrive at New Haven before sunset.

The Delegation were received at Albany with great hospitality; elegant apartments were provided for them at the expense of the city. The Mayor and Governor of the State invited them to dine; many of the public officers and leading citizens of Albany and members of the Legislature from the West, waited upon them at their apartments. They were invited to address several public meetings, their speeches published and extensively circulated, and many other attentions shewn them.

The people of the West look with great interest to the completion of this Road.—The winter now puts a seal upon their commerce and their communication with the sea; they will soon secure a new and most important outlet open throughout the year.

The Delegation to Albany was composed of the following gentlemen: E. H. Derby, A. T. Lowe, S. S. Littlehale, Amasa Walker, P. P. F. Degrand, Boston; George Bliss, Charles Stearns, Springfield; Lemuel Pomeroy, Pittsfield.

The contract they have made insures the prompt completion of the Road to Albany, a uniform management of the entire route when complete, and obviates all risk of interference from abroad, while the liberal views of the officers of the Road promise cheap as well as rapid travelling, and a large accession to the business of the city. [Eve. Gazette.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. According to the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, this modern theory is on the decline in the metropolis of France, where it has hitherto flourished most vigorously. At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Burdin, one of the members stated that in 1837, he had offered a premium of three hundred francs to any person who should succeed in reading a book provided by the Academy, after the fashion of the animal magnetists, that is without the eyes, or with the eyes shut or bandaged. Several attempts were made by different persons, among others the famous damsel Pigeare, whose mysterious performances had filled Paris with wonder, but without success. In this state of the case Dr. Burdin remarked that, as in two years the magnetizers could not win the prize by what they represented as one of their most common and simple achievements, he would make the same offer to any person, magnetized or not magnetized, asleep or awake, who should, in the opinion of the Academy, accomplish the task of reading with the eyes open, and in broad day light, through an opaque body, as a tissue of thread, silk or cotton, placed at the distance of six inches from the face: or even through a sheet of paper.

DOCTOR PARRISH. The late eminent Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia, was afflicted in early life with a disease of the lungs, commonly called consumption, but by great care, frequent exercise in the open air, and strict temperance, he succeeded in arresting its ravages, and restoring the lungs to a healthy state. He occasionally alluded to his early disease, and stated his conviction that his lungs had cicatrized; and accordingly, in compliance with his request, his body was opened, and the result appeared as he foretold it. Not only was the doctor affected with ulceration of the lungs, and all the symptoms of phthisic, but he was constitutionally disposed to the disease, and had lost a brother and sister by its ravages. He did not despair, and without leaving the city of Philadelphia, whose cold winters are proverbial, and without the use of medicine, he recovered from the attack. This case ought to speak volumes to the invalid, who is too apt, when he finds his lungs are affected, to give up in despair. [Norfolk Beacon.

AMISTAD CASE. The Circuit Court at New Haven have affirmed the decree of the District Court—pro forma—and the Government of the United States, at the instance of the Spanish minister, have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Africans must therefore remain in jail until next January. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Supreme Judicial Court, will hold a special session, at Springfield, on the 9th of June, for the trial of Mrs. Eliza Norton, of Monson, charged with the murder of Mr. James Stinton.

ORIGIN OF THE SEVERAL UNITED STATES.

Maine was so called, as early as 1633, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th 1529, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from French *verd mont*, green mountain.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hill of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called, in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moheakanneew word signifying *long river*.

New York was so called, in 1664, in reference to the duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France the residence of the family of Sir Garteret, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord *De La War*, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1574, after Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of king Charles IX, of France.

Georgia was so called in 1652, in honor of king George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its Western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the *whole river*, i e. the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called, in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1896, from its principal river. The word Ten-assee is said to signify *a curved spoon*.

Kentucky was so called in 1762 from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river *of men*.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1819, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Suan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish *Pasoua Florida*.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa is so called from its principal river.

Oregon is so called from its principal river. [New Haven Palladium.

THE INDIAN AND BEAR: A Delaware hunter once shot a huge bear, and broke its back bone. The animal fell and set up a most plaintive cry, something like that of the panther when he is hungry.—The hunter, instead of giving him another shot, stood close to him, and addressed him in these words: "Hark ye, bear; you are a coward and no warrior, as you pretend to be. Were you a warrior, as you pretend to be, you would show it by your firmness, and not cry and whimper like an old woman. You know, bear, that our tribes are at war with each other, and that yours was the aggressor. You have found the Indians too powerful for you, and you have gone sneaking about in the woods, stealing their hogs; perhaps at this time you have hog's flesh in your belly. Had you conquered me, I would have borne it with courage, and died like a brave warrior; but you, bear, sit here and cry, and disgrace your tribe by your cowardly conduct." A person being present at the delivery of this curious invective, after he had despatched the bear, asked the hunter how he thought the poor animal could understand what he had said to it. "O!" said he, in reply, "the bear understood me very well: did you not observe how *ashamed* he looked while I was upbraiding him?" This is a historical fact.

The great Christian orator Flechier was the son of a tallow-chandler; a bishop disputing precedence with him of the states of Languedoc, reminded him of his origin. 'True,' replied Flechier; 'and had your father been a tallow-chandler, you would have been one yourself at this moment."

Of all the rules of morality, the most sublime is that which says—"Nothing is useful that is not honorable." Virtue produces happiness as the sun yields light, whilst misfortune results from crime, as the impure insect is created by corruption.

Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heavysides, who eloped from Brighton, England, a short time since, have been arrested. The guilty woman was taken home by her friends, and the Doctor was severely thrashed.

FLOUR BREAD IN MAINE.

The Editor of the Maine Farmer, quoting the remarks of Mr. Chipman, our agent, on the almost exclusive use of flour bread which he had noticed in the families he had visited, contained in his ninth letter, accompanies the extract with the following remarks, which are entitled to the serious consideration of the citizens of Maine.

From what we have heretofore seen in other States we have no doubt of this, and yet it costs us when we purchase it of them double what it does in that State. We have long been *preaching* both against the excessive use of fine flour and against the purchasing it so largely of others. In the first place it is more healthy for the *body personal* to use coarse and more simple fare than is generally used, and in the next place it is more healthy for the *body politic* to raise at home what we wish to use. The one drains us of our bodily health and strength, and the other drains us of our cash, and our resources. So here are two crying evils which the Farmers—the Mechanic—nay every son and daughter of Maine ought to come out against—ought to strive against in every way, shape and manner, the destruction of health by indulging false pride, and the destruction of our prosperity by the paying to another State for the material to gratify that pride.

We know that we have both fashion, appetite, and pride to contend with in this thing. It is hard for a person to restrain his appetite for the good things of this world. It is hard to get the upper hand of a foolish pride which is continually whispering in your ear that you will be thought *mean* and *poor* and clowenish if you should be caught with nothing but a Buckwheat flitter, a brown bread loaf or Indian bannock upon your table—and when this pride becomes so universal as to set the fashions, why a person may as well be out of the world as not conform to it. Hence the reason why we have so many more invalids among us in proportion to the population than there were in the days of the Revolution. Hence the reason why the diseases now prevalent have assumed and are assuming different *types* and forms from what they had then; and hence the reason why capital does not accumulate so fast among us as it does in other States who sell us *fine flour* for cash. They lay the cash up and grow strong upon it. We consume the flour and grow weak. It is no idle tale that we are telling but a solemn and serious truth—a truth which every one, who has any regard for health, prosperity and welfare of the State ought to ponder upon seriously. And there is but one way to change the course of things and stop this double channel of waste of health and capital. Live upon course food and raise it at home.

A HORRID TALE. A foreign paper tells the following story, and vouches for its truth.

"About twelve years ago, a young Turk left a village, near Adrianople, for the army. Toward the end of January he returned, and concluding from the change in his appearance that he could no longer be recognized by his relations, he applied at the dwelling of his mother as a stranger, and requested hospitality for the night, intending to make himself known to all the family in the morning, as he had already done to his sister, who lived in another part of the village, and to whom he had confided his intention of causing an agreeable surprise to their mother. The old woman made some difficulty in complying with his request on account of her poverty, but at length consented, on the course of the evening the young man drew out his purse, in which there were about 2,000 piasters in gold, the fruit of his economy. At the sight of the gold an infernal thought came over the mind of the mother, and, when her son was asleep she cut of his head with a hatchet, and having taken the purse concealed the body. Early on the following day, the sister of the victim called on her mother to inquire after the stranger, who had passed the night under the roof; and surprised at not seeing or hearing of him, she told her mother that the stranger was her own son, and related the project which he had conceived for revealing himself to her. The horror-struck mother now confessed the crime of which she had been guilty, and her cries of remorse having brought the neighbors to the spot, she was taken into custody."

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION. A little boy, eight years old, son of Mr. James Benedict, Jr., of this city, on the 10th inst. fell into a well 33 feet deep, 7 feet of water, and sustained little or no injury.—He kept his head above the water by extending his feet out against the stones, till a pole was presented him to which he clung till drawn out. A slight cut in the back of the head, was the only injury he received. [Bridgeport Farmer.

A St. Louis paper states, that about the 1st inst. near Fort Madison, Iowa territory, Eben S. Gage was set upon by three ruffians, named Jacob Adon alias Bowers, James M'Caffin, and James Gordon alias Guy. He was on his way to St. Louis, and had with him about $430. They knocked him down, beat him, robbed him of his money, and left him for dead. The rascals have been apprehended at St. Louis.

NATCHEZ UNDER THE HAMMER. The U. States Marshall has advertised the City Hall with the Market House and Public Square of the City of Natchez for sale, under an execution for the purchase of some lots, by the city, a few years since.

Thirty-four vessels recently cleared at Cleveland, Ohio, in a single day, having on board 86,856 bushels of wheat, and 6803 barrels of flour! Here's a belly-full for somebody.

The receipts for freight and passengers on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, for the month of April were $12,627 22, and for the week ending May 2, $3,578 39.

A HORRIBLE SCENE. Mrs. [illegible] Thompson, a woman about thirty [illegible] age, left her residence on Satur[illegible] in search of her cow; and, near [illegible] absence created some surprise and [illegible] was made, which was kept up un[illegible] day afternoon, when her body was [illegible] about a half a mile from the [illegible] mangled to pieces by the prairie [illegible] and hogs. A hog was eating at [illegible] when found. She lived about [illegible] up the North Branch, between [illegible] and the lake.

We have seen the coroner just [illegible] scene, who describes one of the most [illegible] rible murders we ever heard of. [illegible] clubs covered with brains and [illegible] marks in the ground of a scuffle [illegible] distance of 90 paces. It appears [illegible] the woman was running towards [illegible] and would occasionally stop to [illegible] Something like a dozen clubs were [illegible] about the premises. Her back was [illegible] and her skull was stove all to pieces.

A single man by the name of St[illegible] Irishman about 30 years of age, [illegible] taken to our jail on suspicion, whose [illegible] tee was not far from the scene. [illegible] absent on Sunday on pretence of [illegible] and lost his cap, which he found on [illegible] day near the scene, according to his [illegible] account. A piece of his shirt also [illegible] found. And when asked for that [illegible] the pantaloons he wore on Sunday [illegible] said that he had burned them up [illegible] they were lousy.

There is a bruise on his arm. [illegible] the woman's shoes was found near [illegible] It appears that she run some distance [illegible] ter blood was shed, and that she [illegible] have been a match for some. No [illegible] object but adultery could have [illegible] this act. It is expected that Stone [illegible] have his trial at this term. [illegible] Democrat.

A GOOD STORY. The following [illegible] story is told in reply to the Editor [illegible] 'Knickerbocker,' who made this [illegible]

'Where is the antique glory now become,
That whilom wont in woman to appear?'

We can answer the interrogation [illegible] authentic anecdote of a modern [illegible] woman, where it will be seen [illegible] brave achievements of females in [illegible] den time have been equalled by [illegible] high moral emprise 'done by some [illegible] present era;' Captain Sir Robert [illegible] who commanded the British squa[illegible] the battle of Lake Erie, was [illegible] mutilated by the wounds he rec[illegible] that action, having lost his right [illegible] one of his legs. Previously to his [illegible] ing England, he was engaged to a [illegible] lady, to whom he was tenderly [illegible] Feeling acutely on his return that [illegible] but a mere wreck, he sent a friend [illegible] lady, informing her of his mutilated [illegible] dition, and generously offering to [illegible] her from her engagement. 'To [illegible] replied the noble girl, 'that I will [illegible] marry him if he has only body enough [illegible] hold his soul.'

YANKEE LOGIC. A Yankee went [illegible] the bar of an inn in a country [illegible] 'Pray, what's the price of a pint of [illegible] 'Half a dollar,' was the reply of [illegible] at the bar. 'Well, then, give it [illegible] The shrub was poured out, when a [illegible] rang for dinner. 'Is that your [illegible] bell?' 'Yes.' 'What may you [illegible] for dinner?' 'Half a dollar.' 'Well [illegible] I think I had better not take the [illegible] but have some dinner instead. The [illegible] consented to. The Yankee went [illegible] down to his dinner, and when it was [illegible] was going out of the door without [illegible] 'Massa,' said the negro waiter, [illegible] paid for your dinner.' 'I know [illegible] took the dinner instead of the shrub.' 'But, massa, you not pay for the [illegible] Well I did not have the shrub, did [illegible] nigger? said the Yankee, walking [illegible] The negro scratched his head: he [illegible] that something was wrong, as he had [illegible] no money, but he could not make [illegible] till the Yankee was out of sight.

Maryatt.

Two friends who had not seen [illegible] other for a long time, met one day [illegible] cident. 'How do you do?' says one [illegible] so,' replied the other; 'and yet [illegible] married since you and I were together.' 'That is good news.' 'Not very [illegible] for it was my lot to meet with a terrible [illegible] 'It is a pity.' 'I hardly thought so [illegible] she brought me two thousand pounds.' 'Well, there is comfort.' 'Not much [illegible] with her fortune I purchased a quantity of sheep, and they all died of the rot.' 'That is indeed distressing.' 'Not so [illegible] tressing as you imagine; for by the [illegible] of their skins, I got more than the [illegible] cost me.' 'In that case you are [illegible] nified.' By no means for my house [illegible] all my money have been destroyed [illegible] fire. 'This was a dreadful misfortune.' 'Faith, not so dreadful, for my terrible [illegible] wife and my house were burned together.'

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME. The [illegible] winds howled around the lonely cottage [illegible] "hung were the Heavens in black," [illegible] ful flashes of lightning pierced the [illegible] accompanied by the muttering sullen [illegible] der. Henry wrapped his cloak close [illegible] about him, pulled his cap down over [illegible] eyes, grasped his cane, bade his [illegible] Sarah a hurried farewell, and sallied [illegible] —*to shut up the geese!* [Buffalonian.

A young friend now on a visit to Wash[illegible] ington writes to us in a postcript as follows:

"Mr. Herald, I can tell you not [illegible] about the fashions—people dress as [illegible] as they can,—the ladies and doves [illegible] a great many feathers, and the young gentlemen and spaniels wear brass [illegible] around their necks." [Herald.

'Do you snore, Abel Adams?' 'No, Seth Jefferson, I do never snore.' 'How do you know Abel?' 'Because the [illegible] day I laid awake the whole night on purpose to see.'

Very old, and very good. Dr. Byles [illegible] asked by a friend if he had seen the [illegible] fly. "No Sir," replied the reverend [illegible] "I have seen a horse-fly."